[Numb. 372.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From January 15. to January 22. 1735,6.

THE high and honourable COURT OF CHANCERY, as the Lord *Coke* obſerves in his Third Report 2. hath been a Court beyond time of Memory of Man; and it was unanimouſly agreed by all the Judges of *England*, in the Ninth *E.* 4. which was in the Year of our Lord 1469, that the Court of Chancery was the Kings Court, and had been ſo time out of mind, and that it was not poſſible to trace it's Original. And it is obſerved by Sir *Matthew Hale* in his *Hiſtory, &c. of the Law*, page 2. 7. &c. that the Time within the Memory of Man is accounted from the 6th *July*, 1189. (at which time King *R.* 1. began his Reign) and any Act done before that, is ſaid to be done *Time before the Memory of Man.*

So that it ſeems certain, that the Court of Chancery has exiſted from the 6th of July 1189, which is now upwards of 546 Years; and how long before none will take upon them to ſay.

But that it was a Court a long time before the Time within the Memory of Man (as above limited) the Lord *Coke* in his 4th Inſtitute 87, has undertaken to prove from an Entry made in the Second Book of the Hiſtory of *Ely*, which was wrote about the Year 1140 in the Reign of King *Stephen.*

Which was thus, *Rex* Ethelredus *ſtatuit atque conceſſit quatenus Eccleſiam Elye ex tunc et ſemper in Regis Curia Cancellaria ageret Dequitatem, &c. i. e.*

King Ethelred *eſtabliſhed that to whomſoever the Church of* Ely, *and the Lands thereunto, at that time belonging, was Granted, he ſhould always be in the King's Court of Chancery by Dignity, &c.*

And this King, he ſays, began his Reign in the Year of our Lord 978, which ſhews that according to him, the Court of Chancery has exiſted from that Time, which is now 757 Years.

And 'tis a known Rule, that whatſoever was the Common Uſage or Cuſtom of the Land before Acts of Parliament were made, that is not altered or prohibited by Act of Parliament made ſince; doth continue to be the Uſage or Cuſtom of the Land to this Day.

But the Court of Chancery was holden by Common Uſage or Cuſtom, 267 Years before the Granting of *Magna Charta*, the firſt eſtabliſhed written Laws, and has not been prohibited by any Statute or Act of Parliament, made ſince that time.

Therefore it is a Court grounded upon the Principles of Common Law, and hath its Exiſtence on thoſe Principles to this Day.

And it is to be obſerved, that by ſeveral Acts of Parliament made ſince, the Eſtabliſhment of that Court is approved and confirmed.

For the Proving of which, it may be neceſſary to peruſe the following Statutes, viz.

I. 36 *E.* 3. *Cap.* 9. by which it is Enacted, that if any Man think himſelf aggrieved by any Articles contained in any Statute made before that Time, he ſhould come to the Chancery and make Complaint thereof, and ſhould preſently have Remedy, &c.

II. 13 *R.* 2. *Cap.* 16. by which Power is given to the Chancellor, to Repeal a Protection *Quia profecturus* or *Quia Moratur*, if ſuch Cauſes for Repeal thereof, as therein mentioned, be ſhewn to him.

III. 17 *R. Cap.* 6. by which Power is given to the Chancellor to award Damages according to his Diſcretion, to any Perſon who ſhould be grieved by Writs iſſuing out of Chancery upon falſe Suggeſtions.

IV. 15 *H.* 6. *Cap.* 4. by which it is Enacted, that thenceforth no Writ of Sub-pœna ſhould be granted, until the Party applying for the ſame ſhould find Security to ſatisfie the Defendant his Damages and Expences, if the Plaintiff did not make Matter good contained in his Bill.

From which it ſeems clear, that the Exiſtence and Juriſdiction of that Court was admitted and approved by the Makers of thoſe Laws, to which Juriſdiction the ſeveral Matters contained in thoſe Statutes are added, and of conſequence the Juriſdiction ſo far enlarged.

And tho' it be ſaid of it, that it is no Court of Record, yet it is as ancient a Court, and as well warranted by the Common and Statute Laws, holden by as honourable and great Officers, and of as great Extent in its Juriſdiction, as any other of the Kings Courts whatſoever.

There are many other Statutes by which the Exiſtence of that Court is allowed, and its Juriſdiction leſs or more enlarged, qualified, regulated and eſtabliſhed, which I do not look upon neceſſary to make mention of in this Place. Holding that ſufficient has been ſaid, to ſhew the ancient and ſound Eſtabliſhment of that Court.

Which is alſo farther warranted by the vaſt Variety of Buſineſs and Caſes of the greateſt Moment and Importance daily tranſacted, decided, decreed and ordered in that Court, by the ſeveral Officers thereof.

Hence it is natural to conclude, that the Foundation of that Court, is like the Decrees of the *Medes* and *Perſians*, unalterable.

As to the Juriſdiction of that high and honourable Court, it being ſo vaſtly extenſive, I cannot pretend to point out the ſeveral Particulars thereof; for there ſeems as much Variety in the Equity of Caſes as there is in the Circumſtance of Caſes at Common Law. And it is well known, that the Omiſſion of a Letter, Syllable, or Word, or the miſplacing of them, will alter the moſt pregnant Circumſtances of a Caſe, and even the very Intent of Parties, and the true Reaſon of the Thing in its own Nature is often ſo involved in that Labyrinth of Miſtake, that Men of the greateſt Wiſdom and Learning, by Help of all the Precedents of the like Nature, are hard ſet to come at the real Truth of the Caſe.

But to ſhew the ordinary Juriſdiction of that Court.

I ſhall firſt obſerve, that in the Chancery are two Courts, the one ordinary, the Stile whereof is, *Coram Domino Rege in Cancellaria*; in this the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper (whoſe Authority are the ſame) proceeds according to the Right Line of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or, as the Lord *Coke* terms it, *Secundum legem and Conſuetudinem Anglia, i. e.* takes Cognizance of ſuch Matters committed to

its

its Juriſdiction by Acts of Parliament, or of which it was wonted to hold Juriſdiction by the Common Law, or the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*.

The other Court is extraordinary, and proceeds according to the Rules of Equity *Secundum Æquum* and *bonum*, i. e. according to Equity and Right Reaſon. 4 Inſti. 79. 2 Inſti. 553.

The firſt Court may hold Plea of *Scire facias* for Repeal of the Kings Letters Patents, at the ſuit of a former Patentee, when they are granted to ſeveral Perſons, for one and the ſame Thing.

And when they are againſt Law, or granted upon falſe Suggeſtions, the King may have a *Scire facias*, to Repeal his own Letters Patents.

It may alſo hold Plea of Petitions, *Monſtrans De Droict*, i. e. for a Subject to be Reſtored to his Lands, &c. which he ſhews to be his Right.

It may alſo hold Plea of all Perſonal Actions by or againſt any of its Officers, and of ſeveral Offences and Cauſes committed to its Juriſdiction by Acts of Parliament.

But this Court cannot try Matters of Fact by a Jury, but the Record is to be delivered by the Chancellor into the King's Bench to be tried there, and after Trial it is to be Remanded into Chancery, that the Judgment may be given according to the Rules of Law.

But if there be a Demurrer, it ſhall be argued and adjudged in Chancery.

And in ſuch Caſe, upon Judgment given, there a Writ of Error will lie, returnable in the King's Bench, 1 *Dano, Abri.* 776. 4 *Inſti.* 79. 80. 81. 88. *Wood's Inſti.* 459. 460.

This Court is ſaid to be *Officina Juſtitiæ*, out of which all Writs, Commiſſions of Charitable Uſes, Bankrupts, Sewers, Ideots, Lunaticks, &c. do iſſue, under the Great Seal, and for theſe Purpoſes this Court is always open.

From hence alſo do iſſue Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, *ne Exeat Regnum*, *Prohibition*, &c. in the Vacation, which cannot iſſue from other Courts but in Term time. From hence alſo may iſſue a Writ of *Subpœna* to force Witneſſes to appear in other Courts, when ſuch Courts have no Power to call them. 2 *Inſti.* 80. 81. *Woods Inſtit.* 460. Thus much as to the ordinary part of the Chancery Court.

The Extraordinary Part of this Court is called a *Court of Equity*, as before has been obſerved, and proceeds according to the Rules of Equity and good Conſcience; and conſiſts in abating the Rigour of the Common Law (and has always more Regard to the Intention of the Parties, and Right Reaſon of the Caſe, than to the ſtrict Words of written Inſtruments, and Letter of the Law) and will always exert its Power all Caſes where the Subject is without Remedy at Common Law. *Wood's Inſti.* 460.

And 'tis a Rule that three Things are to be adjudged in this Court, viz. *Covin*, *Accident*, and *Breach of Confidente*.

And alſo all Frauds and Deceits, for which there is no Remedy by the ordinary Courſe of Common Law. 4. *Inſti.* 84.

This Court relieves all Accidents, as to Obligors, Mortgagors, &c. againſt Penalties and Forfeitures of Bonds, Mortgages, &c. where the Intent was to pay the Debt, but ſome Extraordinary Accident happened to prevent it, or to diſable the Creditor; all Breach of Truſt, and Confidence, concerning the Diſpoſition of Lands limited to Uſes; it alſo grants Relief againſt all unreaſonable Engagements, or Engagements made without Conſideration.

It will make Men perform their Agreements; it will force unreaſonable Creditors to compound with unfortunate Debtors; it will compel Executors to give Security, and pay Intereſt for Money belonging to orphan Children, which is to lie long in their Hands; it will give Relief to one that hath loſt his Writings by Fraud or Accident, which contain the Title of his Lands; it will compel Men to make new and perfect Conveyances to Land if the old Ones are defective and imperfect, thro' Fraud or Miſtake.

It will compel Executors and others to Account with each other; when Lands are deviſed to be ſold by Executors for Payment of Debts, and they refuſe or neglect to make Sale thereof in convenient Time, this Court will force them to do it: this Court will grant Injunctions to ſtay unreaſonable Proceedings at Common Law, if there be any Equity appears in caſe, for which Relief ought to be granted, &c. 4 *Inſti.* 84. 1. *Dano. Abri.* 749. 750. to 754 769. to 771. &c.

If a Man pay a Debt, and hath no Witneſs thereof, and doth not take a Receipt, or if he take a Receipt and loſe it, there is no Remedy at Common Law, but he muſt pay the Money again; yet this Court will grant him Relief. *Cary's Rept* 2.

In all theſe Caſes before mentioned, the Court of Chancery gives Relief; and ſo it doth in other Caſes too infinite in Number and Nature for me to make mention of.

The great Uſe and Benefit of this ancient and honourable Court thus appearing, as a tender and compaſſionate Advocate and Mitigator for Perſons or Things under the inevitable Frown of Accident, Fraud, Neglect or Miſtake, or under the Strict Rules of Juſtice according to the Courſe of the Common Law, leads me to conſider that ſuch Courts of abſolute Neceſſity according to true Reaſon of Law, ought to be eſtabliſhed in theſe Countries.

To prove which I obſerve thus, viz.

That for as much as the Subjects here, in carrying on the Trade or Commerce peculiar to theſe Countries, and in the Negotiation of all their Dealings between Subject and Subject, as to their private Affairs, Debts of the like Nature contracted in the like Manner; Secondly, the like Obligations, Lands conveyed for the like Eſtates, by the like Inſtruments, Executed in the like Manner, all liable to the like Accidents, Frauds Miſtakes, and Neglects, and govern'd by the ſame ſtrict Rules of Common Law, as things of the like kind are in *England*; for Remedy whereof the Court of Chancery above mentioned is there eſtabliſhed:

Hence it ſeems very natural to infer, that a Court of Chancery is as neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed in theſe Countries, as in *England*.

If this be denied, it will be to ſay, that the Subjects inhabiting theſe Countries, ſhall be liable to the before-mentioned Diſadvantages, and if they befal them, they ſhall be without Remedy.

Which would be ſuch an unwarrantable Concluſion, that no Man of Reaſon would take upon him to maintain.

And thus much as to the Neceſſity of a Court of Chancery here.

(*The Remainder to be inſerted in our next.*)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Manheim, Sept. 21.

THE Letters of Yeſterday from Vienna, ſpeak only of the Expectation they are in there of the Count de Neſſelroth, and confirm what has been already ſaid on the Subject of Count Conigſeg, and of the two Couriers diſpatched, one to the Czarina, and the other to the Elector of Saxony. The Imperial Court is furiouſly outrageous at the Elector of Bavaria's poſſeſſing by his Troops, with Conſent of the Elector Palatine, Newbourgh and Lavingen, which are the only Paſſages the Emperor can make uſe of, for introducing Troops into Winter Quarters in Bavaria. This Precaution, and the good Intelligence between the two Electors, gives no ſmall Uneaſineſs to his Imperial Majeſty; beſides the Elector of Bavaria is reſolved to let his Troops remain encamped at Ingolſtat, till after the Separation of Prince Eugene's Army, and the Winter Quarters elſe where eſtabliſhed. The three Princes William, George and Maximilian of Heſſe Caſſel, came here the Night before laſt, and there's no doubt they will be entertained with Feaſts and Balls. The Heſſians are yet in the Rhingaw, and if we can rely upon Prince George who commands thoſe Troops, we are ſtill perſuaded Prince Eugene will return before this Month is out to

Vienna.

Vienna.---A Detachment was made yeſterday Morning from the Camp of Heidelberg, of ſix Regiments of Foot, under the Command of the Count de la Marck, and of four Regiments of Horſe commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, with all the Daniſh Troops, to march and paſs the Rhine at Mayence; and the Pruſſians which are at Mayence, to go up to the Neckar. Theſe are the Orders that were given out the 19th at Night, in conſequence of which Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria has ſent an Aid du Camp hither, to take leave of the Elector Palatine. It is judged that all the Troops are to take their Winter Quarters on the Moſelle, and that their March will be favoured by the Army encamped under Mayence. All thoſe Troops to this Moment, are yet under the Command of Count de Seckendorf.

London, Sept. 23. Letters are arrived in Town from Spain, with an Account, that the Flotilla, which was oblig'd to put back laſt Year into the Havannah by a violent Tempeſt, are now ſafe arrived at Cadiz, laden to the Amount of near Two Millions Sterling, upwards of 700,000 *l.* being for the King of Spain's own Uſe; the reſt belongs to the Spaniſh, Engliſh, French and Dutch Merchants. The Share belonging to our Merchants is very conſiderable.

The laſt Pretext of the Court of Spain for detaining the Flotilla, which lies ready at Cadiz to ſail for New Spain, and in which the Britiſh Subjects are very much intereſted, was the Umbrage they pretended to take at his Majeſty's ſending away the Squadron to the Weſt-Indies, at a Time when theſe rich Ships were expected to paſs through thoſe Seas; but as they are now arrived, that Pretence is taken away; and 'tis hoped our next Advices will inform us of their having ſailed.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated the 11*th Inſtant, N. S.*

The Almirante of the South Sea, was arrived at Panama, very rich. And we are aſſured, that the Vicerory of Lima had ſent poſitive Orders to Buenos Ayres, for the Regiſter Ships to ſail from thence for Cadiz by the 12*th of June; if ſo, they may be hourly expected.*

A ſmall Ship loaded with Guiaquil Cacao, and the King's Pink, N. S. del Populo, came out of the Havana with the three Men of War, but ſoon after, coming thro' the Gulph, were ſeparated, and as yet do not appear.

The Wreck of one of the laſt Flota, named San Ygnacio, Capt. Uiquixo, has been diſcovered, and 50 Cheſts of Silver already fiſhed out of her, are brought home by the Aſia; and as they continued working on her, it was hoped much more would be ſaved.

An Expreſs from Court has brought Orders for the Flota to get ready with all Speed, in order to ſail on the firſt Notice; and the San Lewis Man of War is added, to go as Capitana, commanded by Manuel Lopez Pintado. She is to take in Goods out of ſome of the Ships which are overloaded.

Boſton, December 16. The 8th Inſtant, Col. Cranſton, Commodore of the Bay Fleet arrived ſafe at Newport in Rhode-Iſland, full freighted with Logwood: He conducted the whole Fleet through the Gulf ſafe, ſo that they who are not yet arrived may be hourly expected: He ſays the Bay was daily infeſted with Pettiaugers, but they durſt not attempt any thing againſt the Fleet, they being too well provided: But as ſome ſmall Veſſels were bound for the Bay who have not yet been heard of, it is to be feared they fell into the Hands of thoſe Pickaroons: We hear that Capt. Curtis one of the ſaid Fleet, is aſhore at the Vineyard, but will ſave all the Cargo and Furniture of the Veſſel; the Hull being old is thought not worth the Charge of getting off.

We hear the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a Vote on the Petition of Mr. Rowland Houghton, to the Great and General Court now Sitting, granting him the ſole Privilege for Ten Years of Making and Vending his new *Theodolite*, with ſuitable Inſtruments thereto adapted, for the more ſpeedy and eaſy Surveying of Lands; and that the ſame lies before the Honourable Board for their Conſideration.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Jan. 6. Entred in.*
Iſrael Allen (for John Young, deceaſed) from Jamaica.
Entred out. George Orr for Belfaſt. *Cleared.* Alexander Phenix to Gibraltar, J. Rennings and Abr. Eight to Coracoa, Jedidiah Wood for Connecticut.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred in.* None.
Entred out.
Brigt. Don Franciſco, Checkly Perkins, for Antigua.
Cleared.
Brigt. Charming Sally, John Lea, to Barbadoes.
-----Catharine, John Goodwin, to Genoa.

Advertiſements.

AT the Houſe of *Lawrence Reynolds* in Cheſnut-Street, *Philadelphia*, is taught the *French* Language, in an eaſy and expeditious Method, by a Perſon who makes it his Buſineſs.

STRAY'D away from *Thomas Stevenſon* at the Falls Ferry, *Schuylkil*, about 3 Months ago, ſeveral Horſes and one Mare; viz. one Horſe is a dark roan or griſel, of a middling ſize, branded with I H on the near Shoulder and A on the near Thigh; the other is a black Horſe of a middling ſize, branded with H F and T4S; the Mare is a Bay of a ſmall ſize and hip-ſhott; ſhe paces a little, branded with T4S on the near Shoulder. Alſo one black Horſe with a Star in the Forehead and a Snip on the Noſe, branded with PN on the near Shoulder. Whoever will take them or any of them, and bring them to *Thomas Stevenſon* at ſaid Ferry, or *John Stevenſon* in *Bethlehem* in *Hunterdon* County, *Weſt-Jerſey*, ſhall be well paid for their Trouble and Care, by me, *Thomas Stevenſon.*

NOTICE is hereby given to ſundry Perſons who came over Paſſengers or Servants upon Redemption, in the Ship *Hopewell*, *Anthony Faucet*, Maſter; in the Brigt. *Laxuſon*, *Benj. Lowes*, Maſter; and in the Snow *Frodſham*, *James Aſpinal*, Maſter, that if they do not appear and pay or cauſe to be paid, the ſeveral Sums for which they indented, to *James Mackey*, Merchant in *Philadelphia* within twenty Days from the Date hereof, they will be proſecuted as the Law directs. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 6. 1735,6.

ON the 5th Inſtant, a bright bay round-bodied ſpay'd Mare, having one white Foot behind, and branded S on both Sides not very plain, was ſtolen from *John Strickland*, by one *John Jones* a ſhort Welſhman, having

having a light-coloured Great Coat, and a red Coat and Veſt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Jones* in any Goal, and gives Notice to *Thomas Moor* at *Naaman's* Creek, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by

Philad. Jan. 6. 1735,6. *Thomas Moor.*

Philadelphia, Jan. 2. 1735-6.

WHEREAS Sundry Notices and Advertiſements, have from time to time been publiſhed, requiring the Debtors to the Eſtate of *John Roberts*, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy Payments to the Perſons duly Authorized to receive the ſame; Notwithſtanding which many of the ſaid Debtors have neglected to make Payment. This is therefore once more to give Notice to, and require the Debtors to the ſaid Eſtate, forthwith to repair to Mr. *John Danby* in *Third-ſtreet Philadelphia*, or to *Rowland Roberts* of *North-Wales* (who are duly Deputed and Authorized by Mr. *John White*, Executor, &c. to Collect and receive the Debts aforeſaid) and make due Payment, or they may expect the Proceſs of Law preſcribed againſt ſuch Delinquents.

AT the Houſe of *George Brownell* in *Second Street*, (formerly the Houſe of Mr. *John Knight*, deceas'd) is taught, Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Dancing, Plain-work, Marking, with Variety of Needle-work. Where alſo Scholars may board.

N. B. At the ſame Place is to be ſold a new one-Horſe Chaiſe, alſo dry Fiſh, Mackrel, Glew, cut Whale-bone, *Rhode-Iſland* Cheeſe, Onions, Cedar Buckets, Raiſins, Currans, Iron Potts, Kettles, Primers, Pſalters, Teſtaments, Bibles, Writing Books, *Henry* on the Sacrament, and ſeveral other Books, red Leather for Chairs or Shoes, *&c.* faling Axes, Sieves, Hops, Fringes, and Kid Gloves.

Pennſylvania, ff. THE Proprietaries, from the ſeveral Notices given to the Inhabitants of this Province, for the Payment of their Arrears of Quitrent, fully expected they ſhould not have been laid under a Neceſſity of urging the Tenants by any further Publication, to do what is ſo indiſpenſably their Duty, and that by which they hold their Eſtates. But as theſe Expectations, founded on Juſtice and the good Opinion they had conceived of the People's Integrity, have not been anſwered, they hereby order further Notice to be given, That the Subſcriber, their Receiver-General, is appointed to attend at his Office in *Philadelphia*, to receive the Arrears and Rents due for the City and County of *Philadelphia*, from the 20th Day of the Month of *February*, to the 13th Day of *March* next enſuing. At *Cheſter* for receiving thoſe of that County, from the 18th to the 25th Day of the ſame Month, and at *Penſbury* in the County of *Bucks*; from the 29th of the ſaid Month of *March*, to the 3d Day of the Month of *April* next following, for receiving thoſe of that County. And alſo that Attendance will be given at the Town of *Lancaſter*, for the County of *Lancaſter*, from the 26th to the 31ſt of the Month of *March* aforeſaid, for receiving the Arrears of Quit-Rents due there. At which reſpective Places and Times, all Perſons in Arrears are required to come and pay the ſame; and if any ſhall fail to appear and make Payment, according to their reſpective Tenures, or in current Money of this Province, as the ſame is now, or ſhall then be received in Exchange for Sterling Money of *Great Britain*; ſuch Methods will be purſued as muſt be attended with Charges, which the Proprietaries by their long Forbearance, hoped the Inhabitants would by complying with their Duty have prevented.

Philad. Dec. 24. 1735. J. STEEL, *Rec. Gen.*

RUN away on the 12th Inſt. from *James Mackey*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *William Crosbery*, alias *M'clauskey*, about 22 Years of Age, well ſet, and wears a piſsburnt Wig, by Trade a *Taylor*: Had on a Coat, Jacket and Breeches of very ordinary coarſe Kerſey, and good Shoes and Stockings; took with him an ozenbrigs Frock. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by *James Mackey.*

THERE has been a ſtray'd Horſe running about the weſt Side of the River *Skuylkil*, for ſome time paſt: He is a ſmall ſized dark bay Horſe, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 Years old branded T S on the near Shoulder, a ſmall Star in his Forehead and ſmall Snip on the Noſe the right Owner is deſired to repair to *Joſeph Grey* at the Middle Ferry on *Skuylkil*, where he may be further informed.

STRAY'D or Stolen away from *Schuylkill-Mill*, the 13th of *November*, 1735, a dark grey Horſe about 14 hands high, with a trimm'd Mane, a ſwitch Tail, a Star in the Forehead, a white Spot on the near Thigh, ſhod before. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to *William Palmer* living near the Falls of *Schuylkill*, or to *Stephen Beaſley* Block-maker in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *William Palmer.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Tickets for the Lottery, for the Sale of One hundred Thouſand Acres of Land, are now preparing for the Wheels, in order to the Drawing thereof: And that the Draught of the Lands located and divided into Lots (purſuant to the printed Scheme) may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office, and at the Houſe of the Subſcriber hereof, one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery.

Patrick Baird.

VEry good LAMPBLACK made and ſold by the Printer hereof.

ALL *Perſons who are indebted to* Henry Flower, *late Poſtmaſter of* Pennſylvania, *for Poſtage of Letters or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to him at the old Coffee-Houſe in* Philadelphia, *or they may expect Trouble.*

To be SOLD,

BY *Samuel Emlen*, near the Market, in *Philadelphia*, Dr. *Bateman's* PECTORAL DROPS; and Dr. *Eaton's* STIPTICK, a moſt ſovereign Medecine againſt that malignant Diſtemper the Bloody-Flux. It alſo ſtanches the Flux of Blood of the moſt deſperate Wounds, and ſoon heals the ſame. Where alſo may be had good *Saddle Orris* of moſt Colours; and the beſt of *London Whitechapple* Needles.

To be SOLD

A SAW MILL, with all Utenſils ſuitable, in good Order and covered; ſcituate up *Timber-Creek*, 10 or 11 Miles from *Glouceſter*, being the neareſt to *Philadelphia*; together with 1160 Acres of Land, part very convenient for Meadow; about one Third of the Land not cull'd, and very good young thriving Timber in Abundance upon the reſt, fit to cut for many Uſes; Timber may be alſo purchaſed of the Neighbours very reaſonably, the Mill being within 6 or 7 Miles of ſeveral Cedar Swamps where all Timber not fit for Shingles is ſold for little or nothing, which will be ſufficient for Ages to come; beſides the Timber of 1100 Acres adjoining has been offered to Sale to that Mill, ſo that there is no fear of wanting Timber; and the Stream is very good and never fails, and the Dam good and ſubſtantial. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may agree with *Joſhua Grainger* in *Philadelphia*, very reaſonably.

For JAMAICA *directly*,

THE Brigt. *Diſpatch*, *Benjamin Chriſtian* Maſter, now lying at Mr. *Clymer's* Wharff, will ſail with all Expedition, good Part of her Cargo being already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage agree with ſaid Maſter, or with Capt. *Anthony Peel* at his Houſe in *Arch Street*.

Lately publiſhed,

JAcob Taylor's, *and* Poor Richard's ALMANACKS, for the Year 1736; *And ſold by the Printer hereof.*

READY MONEY for old RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10*s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.